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ABSTRACT

Designed for elementary school students, this unit on the Wyoming evolution from territory to statehood provides concepts, activities, stories, resources, and maps. Concepts stress the five national flags which have flown over Wyoming, several other territories Wyoming was a part of, construction of the Union Pacific railroad, problems of the new territorial government, territorial life, and statehood in 1890. Activities include mapping original annexations of Wyoming, writing and producing a play on Wyoming's granting suffrage to women, and taking field trips. Reproducible puzzles and lists of early influential persons are provided. Essays discuss Wyoming's celebration of admission into the Union, the murder trial of Tom Horn, women and equal rights, the evolution of justice, emblems of Wyoming, and the state song. Photographs of early influential persons are also included. (KC)

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UNIT VI

WYOMING: TERRITORY TO STATEHOOD

BY: TERRY ROBINSON

Wyoming Studies Development Model,
A Title IV C, FY '80 Project, Directed
By Malcolm Cook, Social Studies Consultant
Draft III

SO 013 327

Dr. Byron Barry, Superintendent of Schools
Laramie County School District Number One
Cheyenne, Wyoming

The State of Wyoming

Department of Education | Hathaway Building | Cheyenne Wyoming 82002

Lynn Simons
Superintendent of Public Instruction

WYOMING STUDIES DEVELOPMENT MODEL
(WySDM)

1979-81

A Federal Title IVc Project developed by Laramie County School District Number One, Cheyenne, Wyoming in cooperation with the Wyoming State Department of Education, Lynn Simons, State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

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Wyoming State Department of Education
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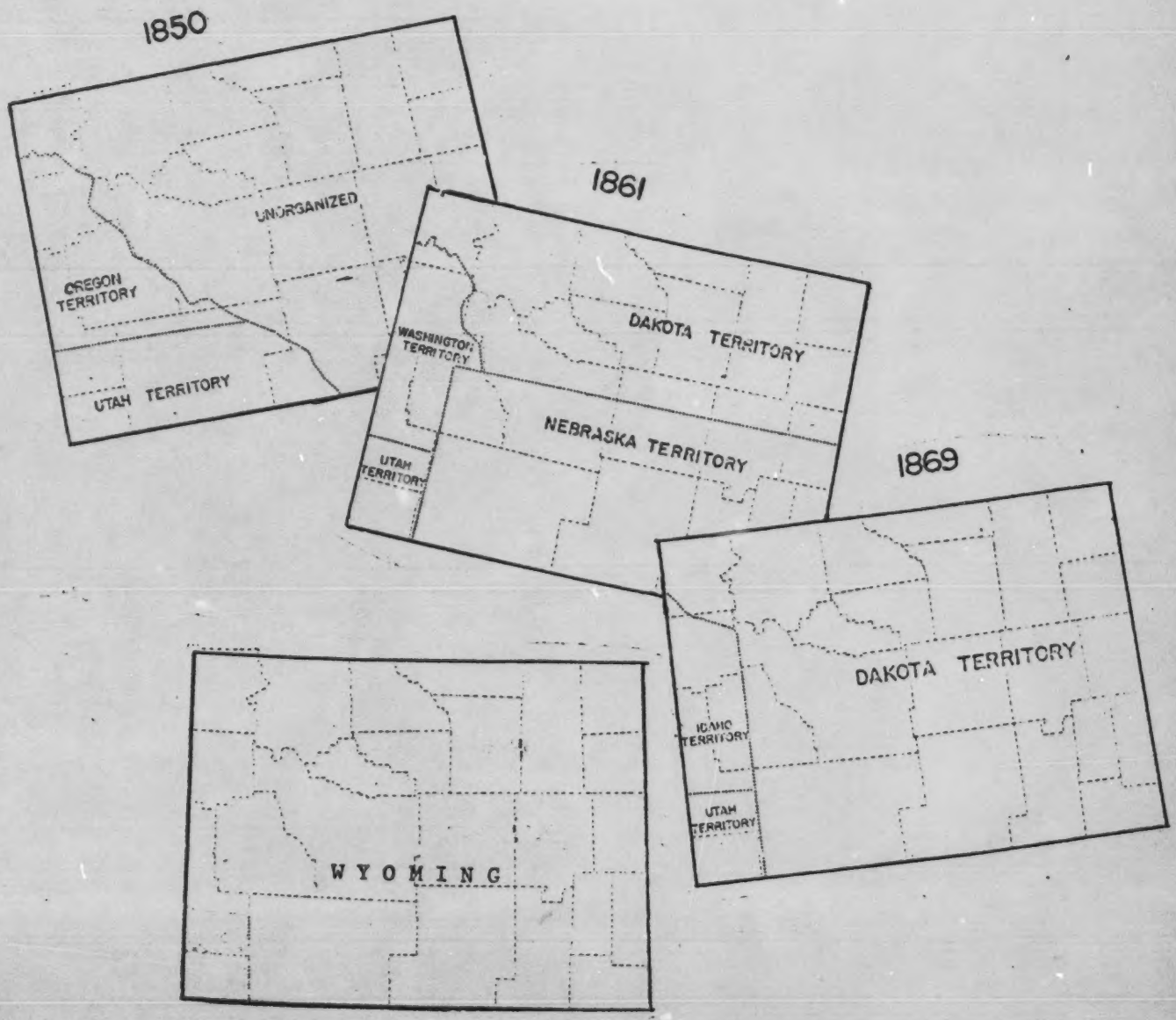
Unit VI

Wyoming:

Territory to Statehood



Arcade building 303 W. 16th St.
Where the House of the First
Wyoming Territorial Legislative
Assembly met.

Copy provided by the Museum
Division of the Wyoming State
Archives, Museums and Histor-
ical Department.

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INTRODUCTION

INTRODUCTION TO UNIT VI

"Wyoming: Territory to Statehood," is the sixth unit in a series of twelve on Wyoming being prepared by this project. Units I and II were prepared in Fy '79 with Units III - VII following in Fy '80. Had the project been continued by the school district, Units VIII - XII would have been finished in Fy '81.

Ideas have been accepted from teachers in this district and other districts in Wyoming. Special thanks go to the task force teachers for their continued help and advice. Others have also contributed including the Wyoming State Museums and Archives personnel and Dr. Brown through his book, Wyoming Occupance Atlas.

No lesson plans have been written for this material; freeing you to use your own expertise in adapting the materials for use in your classroom. You are encouraged to add or delete as you see fit. Social studies skills are included in the course of completing the various activities.

Malcolm Cook, Director

Terry Robinson, Facilitator

Wyoming State Capitol
Building 1888.

Copy provided by the Museum Division of the Wyoming State Archives, Museums and Historical Department.

Wyoming State Capitol
Building 1890

Copy provided by the Museum Division of the Wyoming State Archives, Museums and Historical Department.

CONCEPTS FOR STUDENTS

WYOMING: TERRITORY TO STATEHOOD

CONCEPTS

1. The area now known as Wyoming has had five different national flags fly over it.

2. Before Wyoming territory was established it was part of several other territories.

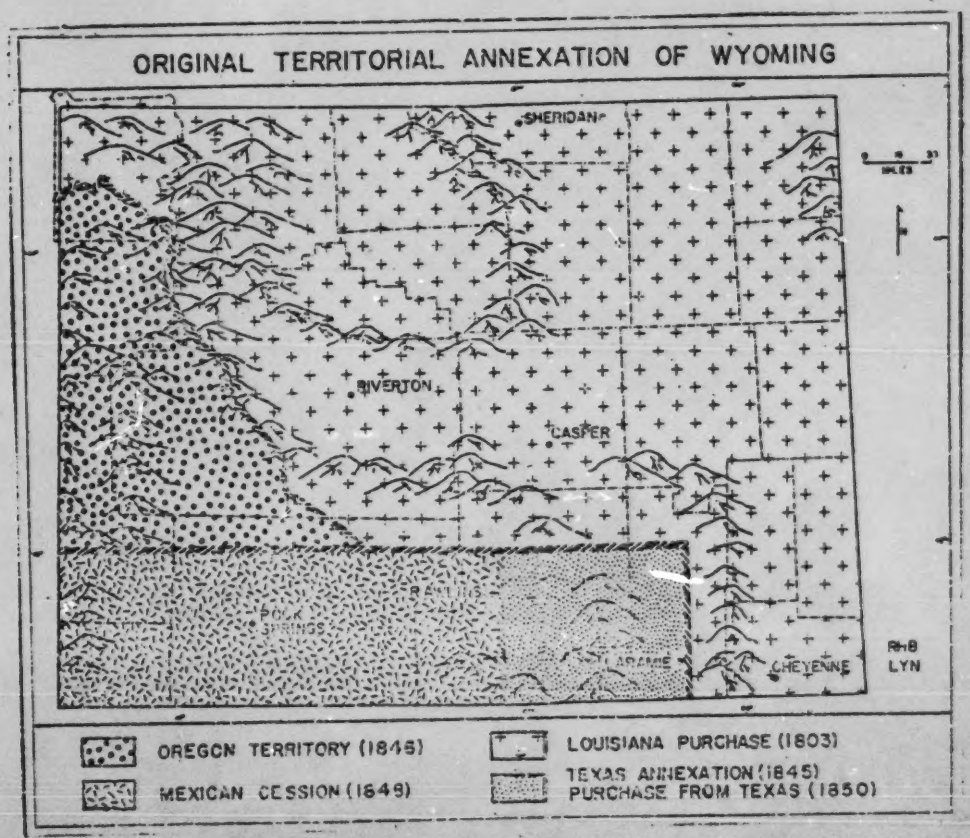
3. Construction of the Union Pacific Railroad brought organization, determined location of people, and determined the nature of the economy of Wyoming Territory.

4. There were several problems to overcome for the new territorial government.

5. Female suffrage was an important accomplishment of the territorial government.

6. Territorial life was not "the good old days."

7. Wyoming became a state on July 10, 1890.



WYOMING: TERRITORY TO STATEHOOD - UNIT VI

I. The area now known as Wyoming has had 5 flags fly over it.

At the end of this unit the student will know that:

1. the process of accumulation of territory was slow and went on for the first half of the 19th century.
2. the eastern two-thirds of Wyoming was part of the Louisiana Purchase which the United States bought from France in 1803.*
3. a large section of northwestern Wyoming was secured from Great Britain with the acquisition of the Oregon Territory in 1846.
4. a strip of land along Wyoming's southwest border was part of the Mexican cession of 1848.
5. a small part of Wyoming, including Laramie, was a part of the Republic of Texas. This was settled in 1850 with Texas.
6. the fifth flag was the flag of the United States.

* At one time Spain claimed parts of Wyoming, too!
See the map, "Original Annexation of Wyoming," in the map section of this guide.

II. Before Wyoming Territory was established it was part of several other territories.

At the end of this unit the student will know that:

1. the area known as Wyoming was part of the following various territories:
    a. Oregon Territory
    b. Washington Territory
    c. Utah Territory
    d. Idaho Territory
    e. Nebraska Territory
    f. Dakota Territory
2. President Andrew Johnson approved the Organic Act on July 25, 1868, which gave Congress the authority to create Wyoming Territory.
3. most of the territory making up Wyoming was detached from Dakota Territory.
4. to square up the western border of Wyoming Territory parts were taken from Utah Territory and Idaho Territory.

See the maps entitled, "Wyoming Area: Territorial Organization (1850-1869)" in the map section of this guide.

WYOMING: TERRITORY TO STATEHOOD - UNIT VI

III. Construction of the Union Pacific Railroad brought organization to Wyoming Territory.

At the end of this unit students will know that:

1. in 1869 a territory needed at least 60,000 people before it could qualify for statehood.
2. the railroad was responsible for much of Wyoming's growth in population and economy.
3. the boundries of the territory were set in July, 1868, with the entire area known as Laramie County, Dakota Territory.
4. Jack S. Casement, the Union Pacific's tracklaying chief, was an elected delegate to Congress. (He wasn't legally able to serve because unorganized territories didn't then have representation in Congress.)
5. several names were suggested for the new territory. Among them were:

Lincoln	Cheyenne
Platte	Shoshoni
Big Horn	Arapaho
Yellowstone	Sioux
Sweetwater	Pawnee

6. "Wyoming" was in common use by railroad officials as well as by most other people who were living here.
7. the major cities which vied for the site of territorial capital were all railroad towns: Cheyenne, Laramie, Rawlins, and Evanston. South Pass City and Lander were exceptions.

WYOMING: TERRITORY TO STATEHOOD - UNIT VI

IV. The new territorial government had to overcome several problems.

At the end of this unit the student will know:

1. the Indians, who occupied much of northern Wyoming Territory, caused problems for the new territorial government. (White settlers wanted the rich grasslands. Also, gold had been discovered in the Black Hills, held sacred by the Lakota Sioux Indians.)
2. several policies or actions of the Union Pacific Railroad caused problems for Wyoming's territorial government.
    a. as Union Pacific construction crews left Wyoming Territory the economy of the area became depressed.
    b. the railroad was abused because of its town-lot policies.
    c. high passenger and freight rates were charged.
    d. high prices were charged for Union Pacific coal.
    e. introduction of Chinese labor was resented.
    f. the railroad resisted efforts by the territorial government to tax its property.
    g. the railroad failed to build and/or repair its facilities (shops and passenger stations).
3. Wyoming contained small amounts of precious metals and did not attempt major mining efforts for any length of time.
4. attempts to get people to move to Wyoming ended in failure.
5. some people wanted some of Wyoming annexed to Colorado territory.
6. there were some scandals in the territorial government.
7. there were booms and busts in agriculture.

WYOMING: TERRITORY TO STATEHOOD - UNIT VI

V. Female Suffrage was an important accomplishment of the territorial government.

At the end of this unit the student will know:

1. the legislature of 1869 showed much interest in women's rights.

2. several bills were passed besides the suffrage act to benefit women in Wyoming Territory.

3. the Female Suffrage Act was approved December 10, 1869.

4. many famous women-suffrage leaders came to Wyoming to help passage of the act. Anna Dickinson, Susan B. Anthony, and Redelin Bates are but a few.

5. Wyoming's nickname, the Equality State, comes from the territory's interest in women's rights.

WYOMING: TERRITORY TO STATEHOOD - UNIT VI

VI. Territorial life was not "the good old days."

At the end of this unit the student will know that:

1. most of the pioneers ate simple food in the 1870's. A typical meal was boiled potatoes, boiled salt pork, hot biscuits, chowchow*, molasses, and coffee. Lots of wild game was also eaten.

2. many children died of scarlet fever and diptheria.

3. there were few holidays celebrated in the territory. Christmas and Independence Day were the chief ones.

4. the scarcity of women was characteristic of territorial Wyoming. It was a man's world.

5. rodeos were rare and unimportant in territorial days. Baseball was more important. Bicycling, roller skating, dancing, gambling and picnicing were all popular pastimes.

6. violence was not uncommon. A lack of law enforcement was used as an excuse by some people to take the law into their own hands. People who did this were called vigilantes, or worse!

* chowchow, a mixed, highly-seasoned dish; a pickle preserve.

WYOMING: TERRITORY TO STATEHOOD - UNIT VI

VII. Wyoming became a state on July 10, 1890.

At the end of this unit the student will know that:

1. in the 1870's some people, in and out of Wyoming, wanted to divide Wyoming territory and give some to Colorado and some to Utah.

2. in the 1880's feelings changed and many people wanted statehood for Wyoming Territory.

3. the statehood movement was led by Joseph M. Carey and Francis E. Warren, both of whom became Wyoming's first senators.

4. most of Wyoming's Constitution was borrowed from neighboring states.

5. Congress approved statehood in 1890 - the House of Representatives in March and the Senate in June.

6. President Benjamin Harrison signed the statehood bill on July 10, 1890. (Cheyenne and all Wyoming celebrated the next day - the official celebration was held on July 23.)

7. Wyoming Day is December 10, the date on which the first Wyoming Territorial Governor, J.A. Campbell, signed the Woman Suffrage Act in 1869, giving Wyoming the honor of becoming the first state to allow women to vote.

WYOMING STATE FLAG

The Wyoming State Flag, designed by Mrs. A. C. Keyes of Casper, was adopted by the fourteenth legislature on January 31, 1917. The original sketch is in possession of the Wyoming State Archives and Historical Department.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

An Act to grant to the women of Wyoming Territory the right of suffrage and to hold office. Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Wyoming: Section 1. That every woman of the age of twenty one years residing in this Territory may at every election to be holden under the laws thereof cast her vote, and her rights to the elective franchise and to hold office, shall be the same under the election laws of the Territory as those of electors. Section 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

I hereby certify that the above originated in the Council.

E. Cook
Secy of Council

W. H. Curran
Speaker of House of Reps

W. H. Bright
President of Council

Attest E. L. Kohl
Chief Clerk
Council

Approved 10th December 1869
J. A. Campbell
Governor

12

THE ORIGINAL ACT GRANTING TO THE WOMEN OF THE WYOMING TERRITORY THE RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE AND TO HOLD OFFICE

Council Bill No. 70 - 1869

Record of signatures affixed to Bill 10th Dec.

Copy provided by the Museum Division of the Wyoming State Archives, Museums and Historical Department.

ACTIVITIES FOR STUDENTS

WYOMING: TERRITORY TO STATEHOOD

ACTIVITIES

1. Draw a map showing the various original annexations of Wyoming. (see the map section of this guide.)

2. Draw a series of maps showing the changing territorial make-up (see the map section of this guide.)

3. Do research on the question, "Why was Dakota Territory so willing to create Wyoming territory from itself?" (see Chapter 4 in T.A. Larson's book, History of Wyoming.)

4. Answer the following questions, "What role did the railroad play in establishing Wyoming territory?", "What cities vied for capital of the territory?", and "Why was Cheyenne chosen?"

5. Make-up word games using new terms from this unit.

6. List the steps necessary to gain statehood. How well did Wyoming follow them?

7. Write and produce a play on Wyoming granting women suffrage.

8. Take field trips to the:
   a. State Museum
   b. State Capital Building
   c. Historical houses in Cheyenne

   (these can be most enjoyable and educational if planned well in advance. Museum personnel are most eager to help. Contact Mrs. Patti Joder, Volunteer and Education Coordinator, Wyoming State Museum, 777-7029 and she'll help you set up your visit there.* The Capitol has a tour with guides, too. Call 777-7220, Capitol Information Desk, to set up this field trip.)

9. Refer to the activities in Unit IV, "Wyoming's Early Settlement," for some territorial activities on life style.

10. Go to the cemetery and find headstones of early settlers and try to find out how they died and at what age. (This should be scheduled with the city. It will bring home to the students the short life expectancy of earlier times.)

11. Read the stories in the story section of this guide.

* You might want to request Mr. Stock. He is excellent with students, and he gives a hands-on talk and spends a lot of time with the kids.

ACTIVITIES - CONTINUED

12. Write and illustrate short stories about some of Wyoming Territory's colorful characters:

Tom Horn	Calamity Jane
Cattle Kate	Big Nose Parrott

13. Write reports on notable people during Wyoming's Territorial period:

Esther Morris	Susan B. Anthony
Jack Casement	Francis E. Warren
Anna Dickinson	Joseph M. Carey
Andrew Johnson	Benjamin Harrison

14. Have students pretend they are newspaper reporters doing "on-the-spot" reports of the events that took place in Cheyenne: (this could be video-taped)

    a. during debates on moving the territorial capital.
    b. during writing of the state constitution.
    c. during Statehood celebrations. (a newspaper account is included in the story section.)
    d. granting of women's suffrage.
    e. rumors of pending Indian attacks.
    f. arrival of railroad

15. Using microfilmed newspapers at public library, look for:

    a. kinds of items advertized
    b. comparative prices
    c. differences in newspaper styles
    d. rivalries between towns, especially Cheyenne and Laramie
    e. major events/visitors

16. Some research topics might include:

    a. What was Wyoming Territory's economy like?
    b. Describe "Frontier" cultural life in Wyoming.
    c. Just how important were women in the statehood movement?
    d. Why did the area we know as Wyoming belong to so many territories?
    e. Why is Wyoming almost a square state?
    f. Of all the names suggested for Wyoming were any more appropriate than Wyoming?
    g. Why did most people pass through Wyoming and not stay here?
    h. What are booms and busts in agriculture and why do they happen?

Use the following words in a sentence.

1. Territory
2. State
3. County
4. Township
5. Survey
6. Town
7. Louisiana Purchase/Oregon Territory
   Dakota Territory
8. Republic
9. Annex
10. Cession
11. Reservation (Indian)
12. Vote
13. Franchise
14. Suffrage
15. Jury
16. Debate
17. Museum
18. Vigilantes
19. Change
20. Ice Cream Social
21. Rodeo
22. Roller Skating
23. Gambling
24. Mayor

WOMEN SUFFRAGE

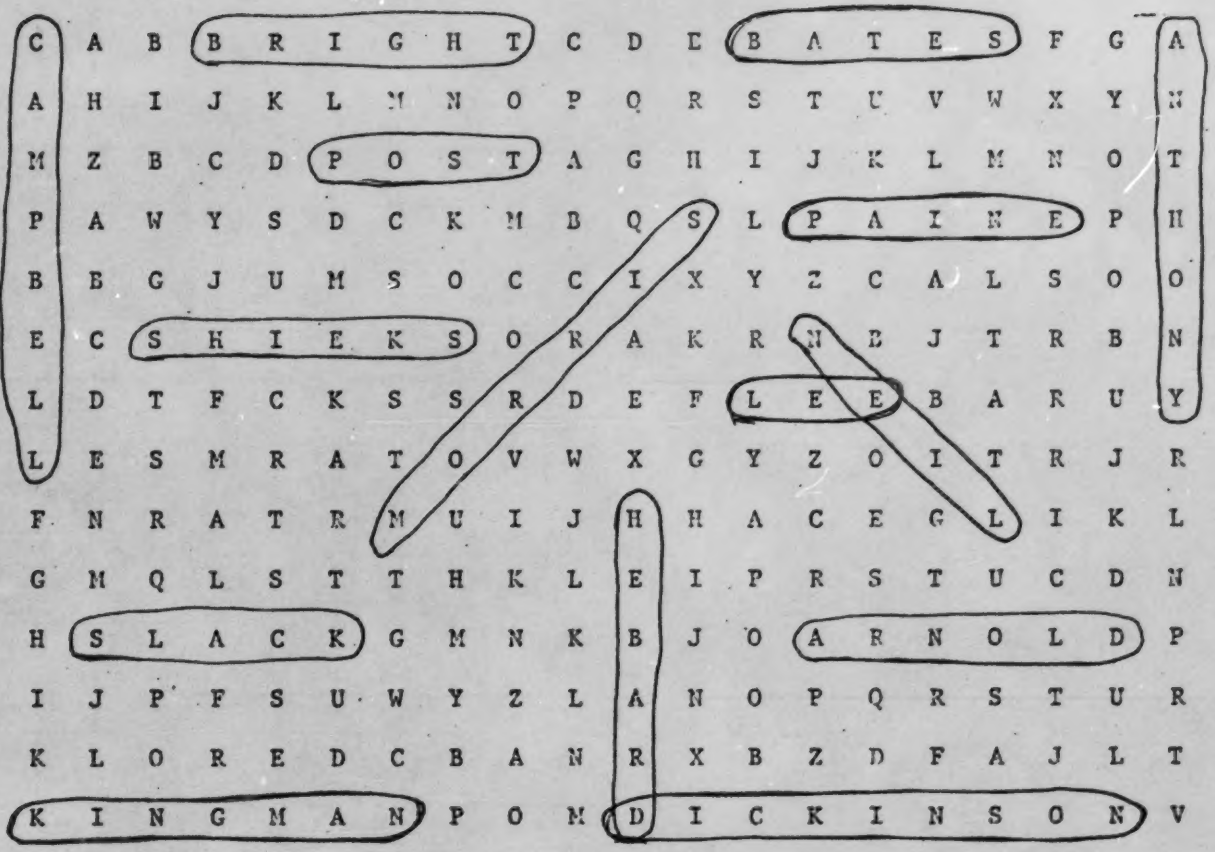
C A B B R I G H T C D E B A T E S F G A
A H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y N
M Z B C D P O S T A G H I J K L M N O T
P A W Y S D C K M B Q S L P A I N E P H
B B G J U M S O C C I X Y Z C A L S O O
E C S H I E K S O R A K R N B J T R B N
L D T F C K S S R D E F L E E B A R U Y
L E S M R A T O V W X G Y Z O I T R J R
F N R A T R M U I J H H A C E G L I K L
G M Q L S T T H K L E I P R S T U C D N
H S L A C K G M N K B J O A R N O L D P
I J P F S U W Y Z L A N O P Q R S T U R
K L O R E D C B A N R X B Z D F A J L T
K I N G M A N P O M D I C K I N S O N V

Find these names in the word puzzle.

Morris (Esther)
Anthony (Susan)
Dickinson (Anna)
Lee (Edward)
Bright (William)
Shieks (Ben)
Campbell (John)
Bates (Redelia)
Neil (Caroline)
Slack (Edward)
Post (Mrs. M.E.)
Paine (Mrs. Seth)
Arnold (Mrs. M.B.)
Kingman (J.W.)
Hebard (Grace)

TEACHER KEY

WOMEN SUFFRAGE


C A B B R I G H T C D E B A T E S F G A
A H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y N
M Z B C D P O S T A G H I J K L M N O T
P A W Y S D C K M B Q S L P A I N E P H
B B G J U M S O C C I X Y Z C A L S O O
E C S H I E K S O R A K R N B J T R B N
L D T F C K S S R D E F L E E B A R U Y
L E S M R A T O V W X G Y Z O I T R J R
F N R A T R M U I J H H A C E G L I K L
G M Q L S T T H K L E I P R S T U C D N
H S L A C K G M N K B J O A R N O L D P
I J P F S U W Y Z L A N O P Q R S T U R
K L O R E D C B A N R X B Z D F A J L T
K I N G M A N P O M D I C K I N S O N V

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Campbell (John)

Bates (Redelia)

Neil (Caroline)

Slack (Edward)

Post (Mrs. M.E.)

Paine (Mrs. Seth)

Arnold (Mrs. M.B.)

Kingman (J.W.)

Hebard (Grace)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION!

Esther Morris -- 1st Woman Justice of the Peace

Susan Anthony and Anna Diskinson -- Nationally known Suffragette who came to Wyoming

Edward Lee -- 1st territorial Secretary of State and advocate of women's rights.

William Bright - Territorial Representative from South Pass City, major influence for Women Suffrage Act.

Ben Shieks -- lawyer from South Pass City who opposed Women Suffrage Act.

John Campbell - 1st territorial governor who signed Women Suffrage Act into law.

Redelia Bates -- a woman-suffrage lecturer

Edward Slack -- newspaper editor in Laramie and son of Esther H. Morris.

Caroline Neil
Mrs. M.E. Post
Mrs. Seth Paine
Mrs. M.B. Arnold
} territorial women who influenced woman suffrage

J.W. Kingman -- Territorial Judge

Grace Hebard -- friend of Esther Morris and her biographer

PEOPLE WHO HELPED WYOMING TERRITORY

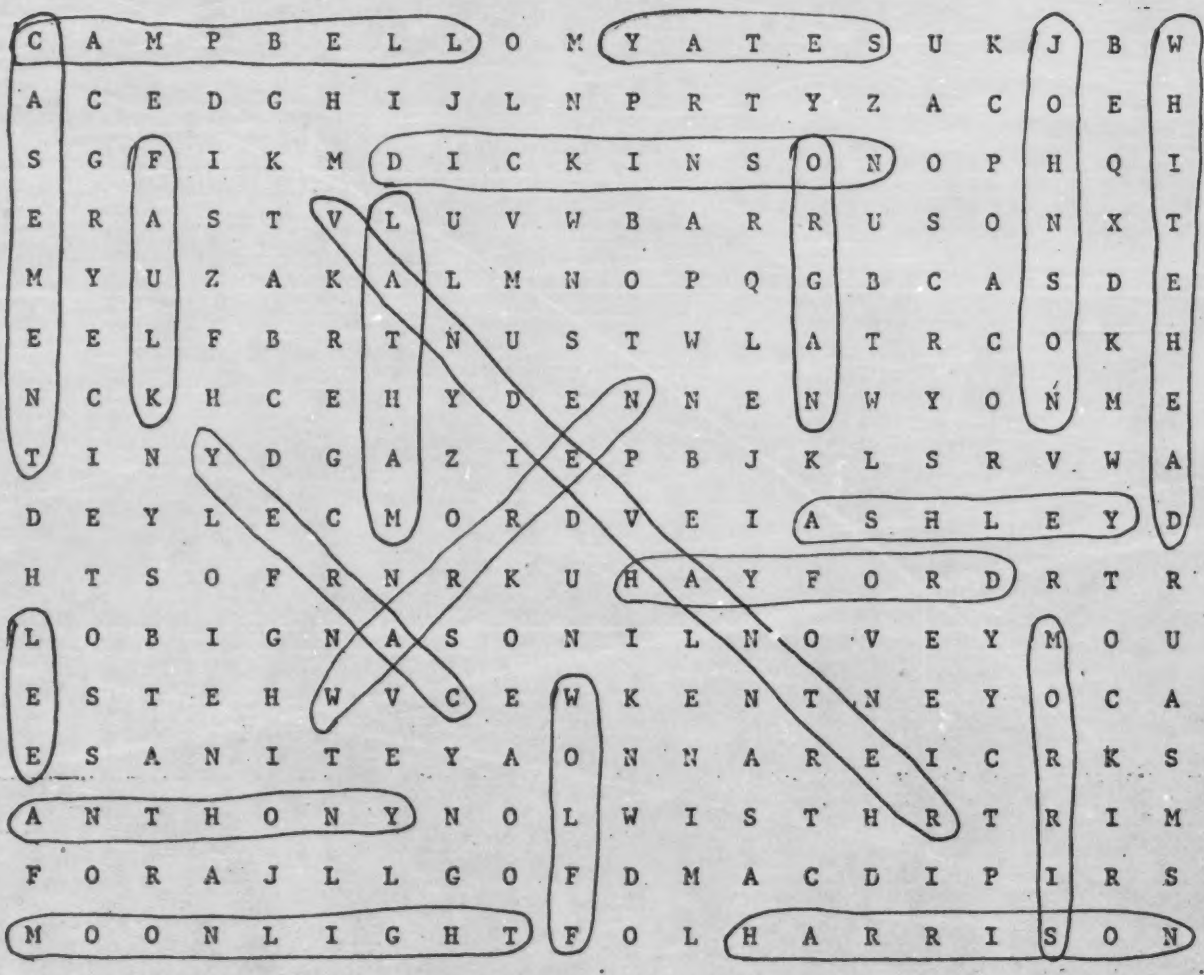
C A M P B E L L O M Y A T E S U K J B W
A C E D G H I J L N P R T Y Z A C O E H
S G F I K M D I C K I N S O N O P H Q I
E R A S T V L U V W B A R R U S O N X T
M Y U Z A K A L M N O P Q G B C A S D E
E E L F B R T N U S T W L A T R C O K H
N C K H C E H Y D E N N E N W Y O N M E
T I N Y D G A Z I E P B J K L S R V W A
D E Y L E C M O R D V E I A S H L E Y D
H T S O F R N R K U H A Y F O R D R T R
L O B I G N A S O N I L N O V E Y M O U
E S T E H W V C E W K E N T N E Y O C A
E S A N I T E Y A O N N A R E I C R K S
A N T H O N Y N O L W I S T H R T R I M
F O R A J L L G O F D M A C D I P I R S
M O O N L I G H T F O L H A R R I S O N

Locate the names of the following people in the word puzzel.

Johnson (Andrew)
Casement (Jack)
Morris (Esther)
Dickinson (Anna)
Anthony (Susan)
Warren (Francis)
Carey (Joseph)
Harrison (Benjamin)
Yates (Richard)
Faulk (A.J.)
Ashley (James)
Latham (Hiram)
Wolff (J.B.)
Whitehead (James)
Hayford (J.H.)
Campbell (John)
Lee (Edward)
Organ (Caleb)
Moonlight (Thomas)
Van Devanter (Willis)

TEACHER KEY

PEOPLE WHO HELPED WYOMING TERRITORY


C A M P B E L L O M Y A T E S U K J B W
A C E D G H I J L N P R T Y Z A C O E H
S G F I K M D I C K I N S O N O P H Q I
E R A S T V L U V W B A R R U S O N X T
M Y U Z A K A L M N O P Q G B C A S D E
E E L F B R T N U S T W L A T R C O K H
N C K H C E H Y D E N N E N W Y O N M E
T I N Y D G A Z I E P B J K L S R V W A
D E Y L E C M O R D V E I A S H L E Y D
H T S O F R N R K U H A Y F O R D R T R
L O B I G N A S O N I L N O V E Y M O U
E S T E H W V C E W K E N T N E Y O C A
E S A N I T E Y A O N N A R E I C R K S
A N T H O N Y N O L W I S T H R T R I M
F O R A J L L G O F D M A C D I P I R S
M O O N L I G H T F O L H A R R I S O N

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Lee (Edward)
Organ (Caleb)
Moonlight (Thomas)
Van Devanter (Willis)

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Andrew Johnson - President of United States when Wyoming became a territory.

Jack Casement - track laying contractor for Union Pacific and elected representative to Congress - unable to serve.

Esther Morris - historical character - 1st Justice of the Peace

Anna Dickinson and Susan Anthony - Nationally known Suffragette who came to Wyoming

Francis Warren - last Territorial Governor and 1st State Governor, United States Senator - 1st from Wyoming

Joseph Carey - United States Senator - 1st from Wyoming

Benjamin Harrison - President of United States when Wyoming became a state

Richard Yates
A.J. Faulk
James Ashley - worked for Wyoming Territorial status in Congress

Hiram Latham
J.B. Wolff - Cheyenne men who lobbied in Washington, D.C. for Wyoming territorial organization

James Whitehead - Early resident of Cheyenne and a lawyer

J.H. Hayford - Editor of "Cheyenne Star", a leading state newspaper

John Campbell - 1st Territorial Governor

Edward Lee - 1st Territorial Secretary of State and Champion of Woman Suffrage

Caleb Organ - Cheyenne merchant and Territorial Legislator

Thomas Moonlight - Territorial Governor of Wyoming

Willis Van Devanter - Territorial Legislator and Judge

STORIES

A GREAT OCCASION

WYOMING CELEBRATES HER ADMISSION INTO THE UNION

(From the Cheyenne Daily Sun, July 24, 1890)

The statehood celebration yesterday was a magnificent success. The elements were propitious. The day was bright with sunshine, tempered with a light breeze and softened by the shadows of occasional clouds. At an early hour people began decorating their dwellings as well as the mercantile houses, offices and banks in the business portion of the city, which presented an almost continuous array of decorations in red, white and blue, while the national colors were displayed everywhere. At the Capitol building a grand stand was erected, fronting the main flight of steps. The stars and stripes waved from the top of the building at each wing, and the interior was tastefully adorned, the vestibule, halls and pillars being one mass of brilliant color, which showed under the electric lights of the evening with fine effect.

The parade, being formed at 2 o'clock, moved on the route arranged by the marshal of the day, marching through the principal streets of the city and ending at the Capitol building. When it reached that point a crowd of mammoth proportions had already assembled, filling the streets, overflowing in the park, and crowding the steps, balcony and window openings of the entire building.

The Parade.

The column of march was formed with the superb Seventeenth Infantry band and regiment at the head, under the command of General Mizner, whose public spirit and generous assistance on these occasions is highly appreciated by our citizens. The regiment marched with its usual splendid precision and soldierly bearing. Following it came a line of carriages, the State officials, women and men of the State. In this portion of the parade there were ten carriages. The second carriage bore the flag and its standard-bearer, and was flanked on either side by its guard of honor and escort, Company K, girl guards, and was one of the great features of the parade.

Following the line of carriages came the second company of girl guards. Company H presented a very fine appearance in their elegant new uniforms. They were guard of honor to the statehood car, a magnificent float, carrying a bevy of beautiful girls, representing the States of the Union (excepting Wyoming and Idaho). The girls were dressed in white, with red, white and blue trimmings, with wreaths of flowers and shields bearing the names of the States. The whole effect was lovely and gay, and excited the admiration of all beholders. Behind the statehood car was a diminutive pony carriage, driven by two handsome little Shetland ponies. In this vehicle were three little girls, Grace Cowhick, Frankie Warren and Miss Elliot. Miss Cohick represented the Goddess of Liberty, Miss Warren the State of Wyoming and Miss Elliot the State of Idaho.

The next division was headed by the Union Pacific band, with twenty-four pieces, the pride of the West. Company B, Wyoming National Guards, followed, and, as usual, they were the observed of all observers. The veterans of Reynolds Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was in line here, stepping with the pride and joy which filled their hearts at Wyoming's new victory in the battle for statehood. The Afro-American club followed, our colored brothers feeling a warm and patriotic devotion to the State in which all men and women are free and equal by the terms of its magna charta.

The Trades Procession.

The trades display was a triumph. A long line of floats, barges and buildings on wheels represented nearly every branch of business and manufacture. Want of space prevents us giving this fine display proper mention.

Sloan & Shaver, the popular milkmen, had two noble specimens of the bovine race - the pride of the dairy - blanketed with appropriate mottoes.

The Cheyenne Commercial Company had a grand exhibit with seven wagons representing the different branches of their trade.

Messrs. Zahner, Buechner & Co. came out as usual with a rare exhibit.

Next followed M.P. Keefe's great display in three wagons, one representing brick-making, another general building and construction work. In addition, Mr. Keefe, in his private carriage, gave a unique exhibition of what he called the "products of Wyoming". He had in the carriage five children, of which he claims to be the father. Around the buggy were hung festoons of native flowers and vegetables, beets, turnips, onions, etc., but the little device deceived nobody.

Arp and Hammond, the hardware merchants, followed with several wagons, agricultural machinery, etc.

Tuttle, the painter, had a pyramid wagon, handsomely decorated with the evidence of his fine workmanship.

Mrs. Robinson, in a jaunty rig, showed what she is doing in the ice cream, fruit and vegetable line. She had a fat boy, dressed up gaily, with a placard on the wagon saying: "I eat Mrs. Robinson's ice cream." The buggy was handsomely decorated, as only Mrs. Robinson, who is adept in artistic work, could do it.

The Bon Ton stables had a handsome turnout in the procession.

Frank Wilson, contractor and builder, was represented by a large wagon, loaded with the implements and materials of his profession.

Following his float was a unique wagon. It was an IXL wagon, and carried a whole cuisine department, adapted for excursions, freighting, cattle drivers, or any business on the great plains and mountains; made to cook, live in, eat in, and making a luxurious home for the traveler far away from the haunts of civilization.

Charles McGarvey, contractor, made a very extensive and creditable display. In addition to his main wagon, he had twelve teams of scrapers in the line, showing in a practical way that he was prepared for extensive business.

A novel feature followed these, being no less a freak than the Arkansas Traveler. He was scraping his fiddle, had a coonskin banner and a large family of emigrants huddled around him.

Following the trades display was a general concourse of citizens in carriages, on horseback and on foot.

At The Capitol.

When the procession reached the Capitol the troops were drawn up in line, the artillery, with a detachment of twenty men, was brought from the park and placed in position at the west wing of the building. The Governor, guests and those who were to take part in the exercises took possession of the grand stand. Meanwhile the crowds swelled and surged around the building, and its surrounding streets were but a "sea of human faces." Governor Warren presided, and the program was promptly opened by the invocation of Rev. J.Y. Cowhick. At its close the Union Pacific band struck up "Yankee Doodle" in the most spirited measure.

Mrs. Theresa A. Jenkins was then introduced to the immense audience. Proceeding to the front of the platform, the lady, in clear, forceful tones, which penetrated to the very outskirts of the crowd, began and delivered, without notes or manuscript, an address which in ability, logic and eloquence has rarely, if ever, been equalled by any woman of the land. She was grandly equal to the occasion. She said:

"Mrs. President, Governor Warren and Gentlemen of the State of Wyoming:- In behalf of the ladies present, and in the name of many who are not with us today, I am requested to make this expression of our appreciation of the great benefit conferred upon us at your hands, and confirmed by the Congress of these United States. Happy are our hearts today, and our lips but sound a faint echo of the gratitude within our bosoms. While we rejoice with you that our young commonwealth has been permitted to place upon this beautiful banner her bright, prophetic star, how much more reason have we for enthusiastic demonstration.

"The Republican spirit of 1890, with a generosity unrivalled in all the annals of political economy, has admitted into the national jurisprudence the voice of woman. We have been placed upon the very summit of freedom and the broad plain of universal equality. Think ye that our tongues are silent or that we have no need to sing our anthems of praise? History chronicles no such an event on all its pages, and the bells of the past ring out no such victory.*** We have never been compelled to petition or protest; we have ever been treated with a patient hearing and our practical suggestions have been most courteously received, and in the future we but desire a continuance of these favors. We ask of our law-makers just laws for the enlargement and perpetuity of our educational facilities; we ask of our legislators wise and magnanimous measures for the erection and maintenance of our benevolent institutions; we

ask of you laws for the better protection of the moral as well as physical natures of our boys and our girls, even though the maverick be neglected and taxpayers and burden-bearers as we are, may we not expect the proper enforcement of these laws as well as the framing of them.*** Bartholdi's State of Liberty Enlightening the World is fashioned in the form of a woman and placed upon a pedestal carved from the everlasting granite of the New England hills, but the women of Wyoming have been placed upon a firmer foundation and hold a more brilliant torch.*** In the days of the past there came to this region a woman who had been reared among the hardy minds of the East. She brought with her her family, her garden seeds, her doctrine of woman's equality before the law. Her sons live to do her honor, her garden seeds have been planted and she has proven to the world that this desolate plain can be made to blossom as the rose, and today she sits with us, at the age of 77, a free citizen, equal with her sons. Esther Morris, like Queen Esther of old, has dared to brave the anger of man rather than her own people should perish.*** We ask no trophies at our feet, no laurel on our brows, but we do ask for these two, Mrs. Morris and Mrs. Post, a wreath of immortelles, fashioned in the motto of 'Faithfulness', and hung on the walls of 'Endurance', and this young girl guard of honor, picked from the flowers of the State, who today have walked through the dusty streets that they might be beside this beloved flag, may well emulate these examples, preferring ever to sacrifice personal comfort to duty, and pride to patriotism.

"These words of thankfulness would be incomplete were we to neglect to utter the sentiments of all our hearts in enumerating among our noble friends the names of the framers of our constitution. In the list cherished in the hearts of us all stands out that of M.C. Brown, president of the convention; George W. Baxter, who introduced our clause in the constitution; J.K. Jeffrey, chairman of the committee, and J.W. Hoyt, who, without malice, trickery or subterfuge, granted us our wishes, and we claim the right today to do these heroes reverence, and in this galaxy of stars which every woman wears today a diadem of gems shines out, the fairest and rarest of them all, F.E. Warren and J.M. Carey, and ye who applaud say never again a prophet has honor save in his own country. And as the star of Bethlehem shed its soft, effulgent rays over an inland plain, where lay cradled a new deliverance, so today this forty-fourth star, eight-pointed as we would have it, casts its illumination from the icy regions of the north to the magical blossoms which ripen into tropical fruit beneath the radiant sunshine of our southern skies, from our lofty mountain ranges, with snow-capped peaks towering through the clouds, to the very doorstep of heaven, east and west to the sea-kissed shores of our continent. May these salty surges carry this reflection on their swelling tide even to the mines of Siberia, where exiled woman, groaning in degradation and slavery, may catch some glimmer of hope, and, listening, hear some note of a glad hosanna that rings out tonight from this, our inland plain, not, perhaps, from the lips of angels, but from the hearts of women as we proclaim aloud our glad tidings of great joy the political redemption of our sex. And may that bow of color which spanned our eastern boundary at the golden sunset hour of July 10, 1890, be but a faint promise of the prosperity, the stability, the harmony of our magnificent domain, guided (not governed) by the hand of man clasped in the hand of woman."

At the conclusion of her address Mrs. Jenkins received an ovation of applause and was the recipient of a magnificent basket of flowers.

Presentation of the Flag.

The great incident of the celebration, the presentation of the flag, next followed. Mrs. Esther Morris, one of Wyoming's historical characters, who is regarded as the "mother" of the woman suffrage movement in this State, and who is otherwise honored and respected for her great ability and heroic womanhood, was by general consent accorded the post of honor and made the presentation to Governor Warren on behalf of the women of Wyoming. Gathering the folds of the beautiful flag about her, she said:

"On behalf of the women of Wyoming, and in grateful recognition of the high privilege of citizenship that has been conferred upon us, I have the honor to present to the State of Wyoming this beautiful flag. May it always remain the emblem of our liberties, 'and the flag of the Union forever.'"

The Governor, on receiving the flag from Mrs. Morris, grasping its staff, responded as follows:

"It is with feelings of profound gratitude that I receive for the State of Wyoming this beautiful flag. It is seldom permitted man to stand a representative for his commonwealth at the time of its organization and during the period of its transition from a condition of territorial dependence to one of State independence. As it has never before, I believe, been vouchsafed man to represent a state as its executive officer on so auspicious an occasion as this.

"Here in the open air, near the crest of the continent, Wyoming, forming the keystone of the arch of States extending from ocean to ocean, celebrates an event significant in the extreme, new in the history of our country, and without precedent in the world; that is to say, a State, in adopting its constitution, extends free and equal suffrage to its citizens, regardless of sex.

"Wyoming, in her progress, has not forgotten the hands and hearts that have helped advance her to this high position; and, in the adoption of her constitution, equal suffrage is entrenched so securely that it is believed it will stand forever. In this regard Wyoming is not less elevated in her high and proud geographical position than in her example to her surrounding sister States. The figures -44- representing the number of our star on the dear old flag, the handsomest and best-beloved national emblem in the civilized world, will always stand with us for justice and equal rights.

"Women of Wyoming, you have builded well in your past efforts and conduct; and the men of Wyoming extend heartiest greetings at this time. They congratulate you upon your achievements, and ask uou to join them in the future, as in the past, in securing good government for our commonwealth. Your influence has always tended toward higher development and culture. And now, in the near future, when called upon to exercise your rights and your privileges in the selection of your officers, who must be both your rulers and your servants, we have confidence that you will subscribe to everything that is elevating and enterprising - a pure ballot - the highest moral standing and the strictest personal responsibility in public officers - liberal educational facilities, and withal an economical and wise financial policy and management.

"Ladies, for and on part of the great State of Wyoming, I thank you most sincerely for this beautiful stand of colors. An I beg to assure you that it shall be cherished and protected as a souvenir of priceless value."

A musical feature followed the Governor's response, in which, with Miss Nellie Dwyer as vocalist, the "Star Spangled Banner" was executed by the band and a chorus of voices. At this point in the proceedings heavy clouds arose, the rain began to fall and while the artillery were firing the forty-four guns in salute of the new flag, the audience was invited to the interior of the building to listen to the remainder of the program. The representative hall was utilized for the purpose, and it was rapidly filled, as well as its galleries and surrounding rooms.

Judge M.C. Brown, in a felicitous introduction, presented Mrs. I.S. Bartlett, the poet of the day, to the audience. Mrs. Bartlett then gave the following poem, entitled, "The True Republic." The production was well delivered, and was received with genuine applause:

THE TRUE REPUBLIC.

The first republic of the world
Now greets the day, its flag unfurled
To the pure mountain air,
On plains, in canon, shop and mine,
The star of equal rights shall shine.
From its blue folds, with light divine -
A symbol bright and fair.

The flashing presence of today
Startles our ancient dreams away.
Wrapped in her shadows dim,
Old memory flees, with vivid glance,
Today uplifts her shining lance.
Her arm is might, her brow is light,
Her voice a thrilling hymn.

Shine on, oh star! No flag of old,
No standard raised by warrior bold
In all the days of yore,
For chivalric or knightly claim,
For honor bright or woman's name,
Has ever shone with brighter flame
Than peerless forty-four.

Fair State of honor, freedom's pride,
There's none in all the world beside
That wears so rich a gem.
A commonwealth where all are free,
Where all find true equality,
First in the world, the world shall see
'Tis freedom's diadem.

The battle's fought, the battle's won,
With thankful hearts we say, "Well done"
To all our champions brave.
No carnage marked the earnest fight,
But souls aflame and nerved with right
Urged on the conflict day and night,
Our statehood cause to save.

God bless our State!
Nature rejoices, too; our mountains high
Above the clouds are touched with brighter light.
A new charm fills the overarching sky
And thrills earth's denizens with visions bright.

God bless our State!
The geysers throw their splendid watery plumes
Still higher in their ancient wonderland.
The restless mountain torrent frets and fumes
More loudly on its journey to the strand.

God bless our State!
The very air with new fresh life is stirred.
The free, exultant birds more sweetly sing,
And nature's changing voices ever heard
Unto our souls new happiness shall bring.

God bless our State!
Where'er her mighty rivers swiftly run,
Where'er her mountains' peaks shall pierce the sky,
Where'er her plains sweep to the rising sun,
And peaceful valleys in the shadows lie.

God bless our State!
In its new career begun, let all rejoice,
And man and woman, hand in hand, as one
With energies of body, heart and voice
Make it a happy land where all may come.

If we look within the future, our prophetic eyes can see
Glorious views unfold before us, of joy, wealth, properity.

We can see the sons of Science, Music, Poetry and Art,
Coming to our grand dominion, in our growth to take a part.

We can see the iron monster, rushing fiercely to and fro,
We can see the sky o'erspread with smoke from furnaces below.

We can see Wyoming's mountains giving up their hidden stores,
Tons on tons, by millions pouring, of the base and precious ores.

See her towns and cities rising, where the bison used to roam,
And along her streams and valleys many a farmer's peaceful home.

We can see great halls of learning well endowed and nobly planned,
Monuments of taste and culture for the children of our land.

We can see the spires of churches, pointing upward to our gaze;
Chiming bells, harmonious sounding, calling us to prayer and praise.

See the plains, now dry and barren, where the sage and cactus grow,
Desert plains, no longer barren, then shall "blossom like the rose".

Thirsty lands, no longer thirsty, filled with moisture wisely stored,
Bounteous to the happy farmer, noble harvests will afford.

Happy are Wyoming's people, happier will our future be;
So we sing today with gladness, and we shout for victory.

Let the bells ring out more loudly, and the deep toned cannon roar,
Giving voice to our thanksgiving such as never rose before.

For we tread enchanted ground today, we're glorious, proud and great,
Our independence day has come - Wyoming is a State!

The Constitution Presented.

To Judge M.C. Brown, the able president of the constitutional convention, was assigned the duty of presenting the result of its labors. The Judge's address, which follows, is a thoughtful and eloquent production. He said:

"We stand today on one of the mountain tops of human progress. Looking backward along the line of man's endeavor, we behold no smooth or easy pathway, but here and there along the otherwise undulating plain arise the lofty summits of human achievement. As descendants of the Anglo Saxon, we view again with proud delight the field of Runnymede, and the English barons wringing from the grasp of a reluctant king the magna charta of human rights. Here at the dawn of civil liberty it was first established that men were not created for government, but governments ordained for men; that the right for the individual should stand above the right of government;that governments might protect and cherish, but never destroy liberty. And this heritage of individual liberty descended to us as a natural birth right. Look again along the line of progress. In a new land we see scattered along the Atlantic coast a few hundreds of thousands of people, oppressed by unjust taxes, denied civil and political rights, and threatened with bloody, devastating war. Amid the clash of arms and reverberating thunders of cannon, the cry rings forth in tones that startle the civilized world, 'All men are created equal'. The Declaration of Independence is an accomplished fact. From the smoke and dust of battle and the ashes of destroyed homes arises the young giant of America, and, wresting the sceptre of government from the grasp of the tyrannical King George, plants it on the shores of Columbia - liberty lives, tyranny is overthrown, and a new nation is born to the world.

"Look again. A dark cloud rests above our fair land. Never a funeral dirge more solemn than the thought of our people. The air is hushed as of a

coming tempest. On this unnatural stillness breaks the boom, boom of cannon and the old flag, emblem of freedom and liberty, goes down from the walls of Sumpter. Now we hear the fife and drum and the tramp of gathering hosts; the continent trembles beneath the tread of contending armies; but above the clash of arms comes the words from the grandest of rulers of men: 'Thou are free.' And the shouts of four million slaves join in the happy refrain, and with joyous shouts exclaim: "We are free; we are free." Victory henceforth perches upon the Union banner, and Liberty sings his anthem of triumph. Again from the din of war come the words of hero captain and president as if in benediction: 'Let us have peace'. and the Angel of Peace, with her loving smile, settles down upon a united country - happy land - grand achievement.

"Look again. Far out across the Great American desert, and beneath the shade of the grand old Rockies, there springs into existence a new State, and the watchwords of its people are, 'Justice, Equality' to this new State. Under the guidance of the Great Jehovah it is permitted to achieve the highest excellence in government yet attained by man. Here, unmoved by selfishness, the dangers of war or the appeals of non-resident reformers, but moved alone by the spirit of divine justice, it was ordained by the people of Wyoming that each citizen of the State should enjoy the same right guaranteed to every other citizen, whether high or low, black or white, male or female.

"And now, Mrs. Post, I have the distinguished honor to place in your hands, and you, as a representative woman of Wyoming, the grand privilege of receiving, this broadest guarantee of civil liberty ever established by the genius of man - The Magna Charta of our liberties - the Constitution of the State of Wyoming.

"From this Nebo of history we look forward to the promised land. Whether it shall flow with milk and honey of prosperity and happiness for woman, depends solely upon herself.

"With these new privileges come new duties and responsibilities. 'Act well your part, there all the honor lies'. Your past furnishes the highest guarantee for the future. If you live up to the full measure of your high privileges, you will not only bring happiness to the new State, but joy to the hearts of the noble women of other States who are struggling for the repeal of unequal and unjust laws. Not only this, but your example and success will bring emancipation to the women of the world."

Mrs. Amalia B. Post responded to Judge Brown's presentation in the following admirable address:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Wyoming Constitutional Convention:- In the name of the women of Wyoming, I thank you for this copy of our State Constitution, and in their name also do I especially thank you for that clause in this Constitution which guarantees their enfranchisement. In the history of the world it has seldom been the good fortune of a body of lawmakers to be able to inaugurate at one stroke a movement in the interest of human rights and human liberties as important, as far-reaching, as grand as this. And in the name of the women of the civilized world I am here to congratulate you upon the able, fearless and disinterested manner in which you have discharged your duties as a constitutional convention.*** An ancient philosopher of the Orient has said

'The veiled slaves of the harem can never become the mothers of a great race of man, but if you would produce a race of great man, you must first have a race of great women, both as to body and mind.' This is the true doctrine. The history of the world has demonstrated its truthfulness in scores of instances. Elevate the standard of womanhood! For there is no surer way by which to elevate the standard of manhood. This is today the most important question involved in the constitution, gentlemen of the convention, you have taken a most important step, looking to the elevation of the human race. And may each and all of you live long to enjoy the honorable distinction this shall surely bring you.

"And now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, in closing, allow me, in the name of the women of Wyoming--in the name of human progress--again to thank you for this most precious memorial."

Anvil Chorus.

The great musical feature of the celebration was now given--anvil chorus. Under the leadership of Professor Pasmore, this famous musical piece was produced by a combined chorus of trained voices, together with Union Pacific band and anvil accompaniment. It was received with demonstrations of applause and delight by the audience and a repetition demanded. The encore was requested and the piece repeated.

The benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. Rafter, of St. Mark's Episcopal Church.

Hon. C. D. Clark's Oration.

The oration of Hon. C.D. Clark, of Evanston, was a masterpiece of eloquence, and proved that he was equal to the occasion and that the committee who secured him put the right man in the right place. He charmed the great audience with his strong reasoning, rich descriptive passages and happy oratorical climaxes. His practical and statesmanlike views of what Wyoming has already achieved and what it may hope to achieve in the future, from its present glorious position, were powerfully and cogently expressed. His tribute to woman, to her patriotism, devotion to duty, capacity for affairs and her equality in this State, not obtained as a "boon," but as an inalienable right, was one of the most eloquent gems of the address. He also gave deserved praise to the State Constitution and the noble body of men who framed it. In opening his address, he said:

"It shall be no part of my duty to-day to attempt in any measure to fill the place of that eminent gentleman from our sister State who was to have addressed you, and whose absence is most deplored by those who at other times have been almost entranced at the magic of his word. Such an attempt on my part would be not only the height of presumption, but could only result in chagrin to the speaker and disappointment to the hearer. In his absence; however, I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred, knowing that it came, not because of any personal fitness, but bestowed perhaps as upon one who might be a representative, however unworthy, of that outlying portion of our State, that district whose strength does and shall consist, not in the production of orators and carpet

knights, but in the union of muscle, energy and honest sense that shall contribute in the highest degree to the future prosperity, happiness and stability of that commonwealth whose establishment we celebrate to-day."

He said this was a day whose setting sun threw its cheering and beautiful colors over a people secure in their future and filled with honest pride at being not only citizens of the freest and best government on the face of the earth, but citizens as well of a State whose fundamental law shows it to be the State granting the largest privileges to its people and having the greatest confidence in the integrity and intelligence of its citizens.

"The privileges and rights that we have gained are those to the accomplishment of which the American patriots of a hundred years ago pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. Politically and in a truer sense than ever we are become a component part of that nation which in peace and war has shown to the world the true merit and stability of a government based on the will and consent of the governed. The people of Wyoming with no uncertain voice have gone further in the theory of equality in all political matters than has been before attempted; they have gone into this union of States with a full determination to make practical test of the theory that all are created equal. They have made essentially a new departure and have made worth alone, and neither sex nor other condition, the test of citizenship. Since the earliest poet woman has been the theme of minstrelsy, and her perfections have been sung under every sky and in every tongue, but, wonderful to us. Our infant State, the only true republic, has been the first to say that citizenship shall mean the practical recognition of her intelligence, and that our mothers, wives and sweethearts shall share with us in equal part the benefits to be derived from citizenship.

"Every step taken in the direction of personal and national honor and integrity is a step toward the perpetuity of our institutions, and just as true morality is a step in the direction of the ultimate failure of our republic. As Americans, indeed we have reason to congratulate ourselves and our country on past success, but let us not shut our eyes to the fact that in our greatest security may lie our greatest danger. It has often been said that fancied security has always within it the seeds of dissolution; that we must not be over-confident. A hundred years is but the measure of the infancy of a nation, and our republic is as yet but little more than an experiment. There is no danger from external violence, but I firmly believe that there is danger from internal dissentions, from individual and national corruption, and from a lax code of morals, both public and private.

"The duty we owe to our new State, then, is plain--we must make good citizens of ourselves, and, above all, look to the education of those who are to follow after us. We can hear the sound of the coming feet, the hundreds of thousands who are to be the directing power of this great commonwealth must be given the means of becoming thoroughly impressed with the beneficence of our State government, and with that patriotism so essential to the maintenance of free republican institutions. There may be a tendency to consider patriotism a mere sentiment, and something intangible, that must not interfere with the reality of our active business life, but if it be a sentiment, it is one that has controlled men from the foundation of our government; it is a sentiment that has found its reality in half a million patriot graves and in the bleeding hearts and desolated homes of a whole nation, a sentiment for which no sacrifice has been too great and no privation too dear.

"Let our children, then, be impressed and inspired with the love of State and love of country; let them feel that they stand in the light of her great names and that the lustre is reflected upon them; that the future of this land depands in part upon their integrity and virtue, and with these teachings broadened and deepened year by year, there will be no danger from the future; and thus shall survive and be perpetuated the State and the nation. 'Strong in the hearts and love of its people, with its foundations laid broad and deep in the principles of eternal justice and equal rights, it shall survive all the storms of the years, and rising in strength and beauty and hope, prove to the world the durability of institutions growing out of the reason and affection of the people."

The Fireworks, Ball, Etc.

The balloon ascension, which was to have come off at 7 o'clock was a failure, on account of a defect in the apparatus. The balloon was filled all right, but on starting one of the ropes caught by a knot, holding the balloon by the top, while the lower part rose and exhausted its hot air. There not being suffieicnt time to refill it, the exhibition was given up.

The next thing on the day's entertainment was the display of fireworks, and by general consent it was admitted to be the finest ever seen in the Territory. Thousands of people gathered in the park and around the Capitol to witness the display, and no one was disappointed. Cheers of delight arose on every hand as the beautiful pyrotechnics were shown with all their brilliant effects upon the night.

After the fireworks, the ball. The Capitol was brilliantly illuminated, three bands were in attendance and everyone was welcome to engage in the festivities of the occasion as spectators, promenaders or dancers. The dancers were in full dress. The vast crowd assembled enjoyed themselves to the utmost, and nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the evening, which were kept up until midnight.

The committee in charge of arrangements, the marshal of the day and his efficient aides and all who have given their efforts in behalf of the great celebration, deserve and have won the gratitude of our people for the admirable success achieved.

WYOMING'S DAY

It was a grand day for Wyoming. This will be the verdict of all who witnessed the imposing ceremonies of yesterday. The Sun despairs of doing anything like justice to the celebration, and this morning's issue must be regarded only as a hasty and imperfect tribute to the occasion. The fact is that the preparations and consummation has surpassed the expectations of those who were most concerned about the success of the celebration. Many hands and many minds were at work and all have done their parts so handsomely that we have no space for special mention, and must be content with giving a brief description of what transpired.

The visitors to Cheyenne have one and all been inspired with the zeal and patriotism shown in yesterday's demonstration, and their compliments are frequent and emphatic. On the other hand, our citizens deeply appreciate the generous manner in which their neighbors came to the front on this occasion and most cheerfully acknowledge that their attendance contributed greatly to the enthusiasm of the day.

The ladies, God bless them, were out in all their beauty and glory, contributing, by their bright smiles and gay colors, very largely to the life and eclat of the demonstration. They seemed to realize that the celebration was equally theirs, and it was generally remarked that the portion of the exercises assigned to them was carried out in a manner that did honor to the occasion. Conspicuously so was the able and eloquent address of Mrs. J.F. Jenkins, which was delivered in the open air, upon the steps of the Capitol, to an assembly of over six thousand people, all of whom could distinctly hear every word that she uttered. Her remarks were sensible and to the point, and applause was frequently elicited by her noble sentiments and well-rounded periods.

Hon. M.C. Brown delivered a neat and appropriate speech in connection with the presentation of a handsomely-bound copy of the Constitution to the ladies of Wyoming, through their representative, Mrs. M.E. Post, who made an eloquent response.

Mrs. Esther Morris presented, on behalf of the ladies of Wyoming, the beautiful silk flag, with considerate remarks, and the response by Governor Warren, on the part of the State, was fully up to the occasion, eliciting hearty applause, both from the ladies and gentlemen.

Later on came the oration of the day, an earnest, eloquent tribute to Wyoming and her future, by the gifted and brilliant orator of Western Wyoming, Hon. C.D. Clark. Commencing in a modest, quiet manner, it soon became evident by the noble sentiments that he expressed and his masterly delivery that the committee of arrangements had made no mistake in their choice of speakers.

The poem of Mrs. I.S. Bartlett is a gem, and we publish it entire. We also wish it were possible to reproduce the grand chorus which, under the management of Professor Pasmore, was vouchsafed a delighted audience. All who were so fortunate as to hear those soul-stirring strains will treasure the great musical event in their memories.

We have only hurriedly touched upon the more important exercises of the day, but elsewhere will be found as full a report as we are able to present. As stated in the outset of this article, we only hope to give the readers of the Sun who were not present an approximate idea of the grand celebration of Wyoming's advent to statehood.

THE TOM HORN CASE

One of the most interesting legal cases to come into the Cheyenne courts was that involving Tom Horn. Horn had worked as a stage driver in the New Mexico Territory and as a scout and interpreter for the Army. Following the Indian wars of the eighties, Horn became a deputy sheriff, and then in 1890 he joined the Pinkerton Agency in Denver. Four years later he became a stock detective for the Swan Land and Cattle Company in Wyoming. He left this job to serve in the Army during the Spanish-American War and fought in the Battle of San Juan Hill. He then returned to his former job as a stock detective and was active in the bitter warfare between the cattlemen and rustlers. He became known as a "killer" and was later accused of murdering a 13-year-old boy, Willie Nickell, from the Iron Mountain region.

Horn went on trial in Cheyenne October 10, 1902, but before a shred of testimony could be offered he was a doomed man. Public opinion had convicted him and intended to have him hanged.

The trial lasted for two weeks. On October 24, the jury returned the verdict, "Guilty of murder in the first degree." There were many who claimed that Horn could not have been guilty. One of these was a physician who said the bullet used was of a larger calibre than those of Horn's gun.

Horn escaped eight months later. He enjoyed only a few minutes of liberty, for he was captured and returned to the jail in less than half an hour.

Tom Horn was hanged on November 20, 1903, before a large group of spectators at the corner of Pioneer and 19th. Long-time friends, Charlie

and Frank Irwin, sang an old ballad, "Life is Like a Mountain Railroad." Then Sheriff Ed Smalley and County Clerk T. Joe Cahill led Horn up to the trap. He never confessed the crime. His last words were to Cahill, his friend -- "Joe, they tell me you are married now. I hope you're doing well. Treat her right." To this day people do not agree as to Horn's guilt or innocence.

WOMEN GET EQUAL RIGHTS

Wyoming was the first territory to give women the right to vote and hold a public office.

Many people call Esther Hobart Morris of South Pass City the "mother of woman suffrage." This is due more from the writings of her friend, Grace Hebard, than what Mrs. Morris actually did.

They say she held a tea party with forty people present. Two men hoped to represent South Pass at Cheyenne. Each man made a promise to Mrs. Morris. If he proved to be the lucky one, he would introduce a bill saying women must be allowed to vote.

Colonel William H. Bright was chosen. Perhaps he would have done it anyway, but he did introduce the bill, so he kept his promise. It passed both houses of the legislature. It became a law when Governor Campbell signed it. The main purpose of the legislation was to attract more people to Wyoming. Wyoming needed 60,000 people to become a state.

From that time on, the eyes of the world were on Wyoming. This was something new, indeed!

Mrs. Morris was appointed the world's first woman justice of the peace in 1870. She served in South Pass City, her home town.

That same year, six Laramie women were the first in the whole world to serve upon a jury. The news flashed out in all directions.

Eastern newspapers sent reporters and artists to watch these women at their work. Many people made fun of them. They sang such songs as:

"Baby, baby, don't get in a fury,
Your mamma's gone to sit on the jury."

But not everyone laughed!

Judge Howe told the women they had a right to serve in court and that right would be protected. King William of Prussia sent a wire across the ocean to President Grant. He praised Wyoming for honoring women in this way.

Our territory placed the 44th star on "Old Glory" when she became a state on July 10, 1890.

After statehood came, Wyoming made news again with another "first". Nellie Tayloe Ross became the first woman governor of a state in 1925.

Each state may place the statues of two important persons in a building for visitors at Washington, D.C. Our state did nothing about this until 1955. Then our lawmakers decided our first statue should be that of Mrs. Morris. It is located in "Statutory Hall" in the National Capitol.

Is it any wonder Wyoming is nicknamed the "Equality State"?

Another woman who played an important role in the Woman Suffrage Movement in Wyoming was Mrs. Theresa A. Jenkins. She heard that an attempt was being made to repeal the Woman Suffrage Act at the Constitutional Convention being held in Cheyenne in September, 1889. Hitching up her horse and buggy, she called on every woman in town, urging them to assemble at the capitol where the legislature was in session and insist that their voting rights be retained. The legislators, seeing the determined group of women, wisely refrained from mentioning the Act.

Woman suffrage was saved for Wyoming. Mrs. Jenkins then returned to her home and by six o'clock that evening became the mother of a fine baby girl!

EVOLUTION OF JUSTICE

Early day justice in Cheyenne was handled by vigilance committees. Easterners were often critical of the impulsive methods of the vigilantes, but they were necessary in raw frontier towns before local governments were formed.

On one occasion three men were arrested by the United States marshal and charged with having stolen $900. The prisoners were put under bond to appear before the U.S. Commissioner. They were set at liberty and early the following morning were found on Pioneer Avenue, tied together with a sign which read: "$900 stole. $500 returned. Thieves. F. St. Clair, W. Grier, E.D. Brownville. City authorities please do not interfere until 10 o'clock a.m. Next case goes up a tree. Beware of Vigilance Committee."

Although the Vigilance Committee created much excitement in Cheyenne in its early months, only two men were lynched, according to the records. By early 1868, the vigilantes were no longer necessary.

At the trial of Stephen Downey, the prosecuting attorney objected to women on the jury, but the judge overruled him. W.W. Corlett, the defense attorney, objected even more strenuously, and when summarily overruled said, "Then preserve our objection for the record. We will appeal to the Supreme Court." Judge Howe responded, "With Kingman and me on the court, how far do you think we will get?" Corlett responded, "Your Honor, it may not do any good to appeal, and my experience teaches me that judges never retire, but fortunately they sometimes sicken and die." Actually, none of the cases where the women served was ever appealed, but oddly enough, Howe did become ill and retired some two years later, and with his departure went the custom of women serving on juries. Women did not again sit on juries until after the law was amended in 1949.

Judge Jacob B. Blair, one of the early judges, was forthright and witty, and there are many stories told of his activities, both off and on the bench.

Once at a trial when there was some commotion, Judge Blair rapped for order, and when the lawyer looked up, said, "Counselor, I think you were interrupting the conversaion of those two fellows in the rear of the room; when they have concluded you may proceed."

Another time in district court a witness was exhibiting a six-shooter when the judge asked, "Young man, is that loaded?" The witness indicated it was, and the judge said, "Well, point it at one of the lawyers, good judges around here are scarce."

EMBLEMS OF WYOMING

An emblem is an object or a picture which represents or stands for something else. All states have several emblems. Wyoming has chosen seven - a state seal, a flag, a flower, a bird, a tree, a bucking bronco and a song.

Twelve artists sent state seal designs to the 1891 legislature. But the chosen one was never used. A strange thing happened!

This design disappeared on the way to the governor's office, and someone slipped another into its place. Of course, the substitute was thrown away when it was discovered. This did not happen until the lawmakers had gone home from Cheyenne. Wyoming had to continue using her territorial seal until the legislature met again two years later.

Then another state seal was chosen. Only one change was ever made in it. The 1921 lawmakers voted to make the emblem smaller. Do you know Wyoming's state seal when you see it?

The words "Equal Rights" appear on a banner held by a woman standing on a pedestal. Beneath her, an eagle rests on a shield which bears the number "44."

Two men stand beside the woman. One represents the rancher and the farmer and the other stands for the miner and the oilman.

Two dates appear at the bottom of the pedestal. One is "1869" and the other is "1890." What do these dates represent?

Wyoming had no state flag until the legislature met in 1917. A group of women called Daughters of the American Revolution held a contest. Thirty-seven flag designs were sent in, but Mrs. Verna Keyes of Buffalo was the winner.

The heart of our flag is the state seal. That seal is "branded" on the side of a huge white buffalo.

The three colors on the flag are the same as "Old Glory's." Its red border represents the red men and the blood shed here by our pioneers. White, as always, stands for cleanness and purity. "True blue" has always represented faithfulness. On our state flag, it also stands for Wyoming's blue skies and distant mountains.

The state flower was chosen at the same time as the flag.

Dr. Grace Raymond Hebard, from the University of Wyoming, hired a New York artist to paint the Indian paintbrush. Then she helped draw up a bill to adopt the paintbrush as our state flower. That bill became a law because the Indian paintbrush is scattered far and wide to Wyoming's four corners.

Do you know Addie V. Hudson's poem about the paintbrush?

"A strange little flower
With a sun-kissed nose
Without any perfume
Yet red as a rose.

Did some Indian maiden
Plant you here
In the footprint left
By the hoof of a deer;

Or are you the symbol
Of blood that was shed
In the feud of the white man
And the red?"

The meadow lark is found only in the western half of the world. How often, in the spring, we hear his cheerful call! No wonder then the lawmakers of 1927 chose him for Wyoming's state bird.

Car license plates from Wyoming have attracted attention, no matter where they went, since 1936. Lester C. Hunt, then Secretary of State, asked an artist, Alvin True, to design the emblem for these plates. The cowboy on his bucking horse can be seen a long way off. Wyoming was the first state to have a distinctive license plate.

At first, Wyoming license plates were ordered from factories far away. More recent ones have been made, however, by prisoners in the penitentiary at Rawlins.

The cottonwood was chosen as Wyoming's state tree in 1947. The model for that emblem grew on the Clyde Cover homestead ranch near Thermopolis. The tree was twenty-nine feet in circumference. It stood nearly seventy-seven feet tall.

C.E. Winter wrote five stanzas for our "Wyoming State Song." They were set to music by G.E. Knapp. Following are the words and music for our State song.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

WYOMING

March Song

Lyric by C. E. WINTER

Music by G. E. KNAPP

March tempo
With dignity
In the far and mighty West, Where the
In thy flowers wild and sweet, Colors
Where thy peaks with crowned head, Rising
Other treasures thou dost hold, Men and
In the nation's banner free There's one
crimson sun seeks rest, There's a growing splendid State that lies above On the breast of this great
rare and perfumes meet; There's the columbine so pure, the daisy too, Wild the rose and red it
till the sky they wed, Sit like snow queens ruling wood and stream and plain; Neath thy granite bases
women thou dost mould; True and earnest are the lives that thou dost raise, Strength thy children thou dost
star that has for me A radiance pure and a splendor like the sun; Mine it is, Wyoming's
land; Where the massive Rockies stand, There's Wyoming young and strong, the State I love!
springs, White the button and its rings, Thou art loyal for they're red and white and blue.
deep, Neath thy bowlder's broad ened sweep, Lie the riches that have gained and brought thee fame.
teach, Nature's truth thou givst to each, Free and noble are thy workings and thy ways.
star, Home it leads me near or far; O Wyoming! all my heart and love you've won!
the State
REFRAIN
Wyoming, Wyoming! Land of the sun-light clear! Wyoming, Wyoming!
I love O Wyoming!
Wyoming, O
Land that we hold so dear! Wyoming, Wyoming! Precious art thou and
so dear!
thine; Wyoming, Wyoming! Beloved State of mine!

RESOURCE PEOPLE

Resource people that can be contacted for more information.

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SELECTIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY LISTINGS FOUND IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

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MAPS

AND

PICTURES

John Campbell

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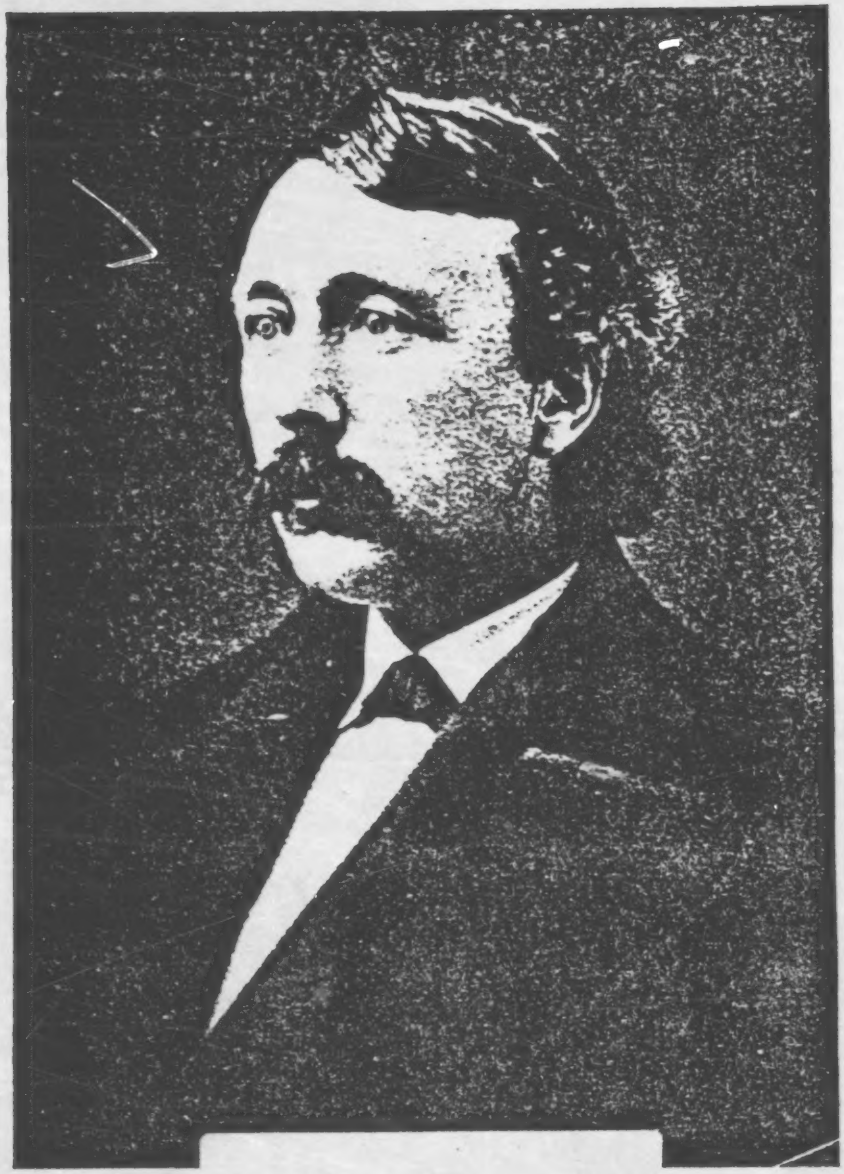

Edward M. Lee

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ESTHER HOBART MORRIS

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E.A. Slack

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James H. Hayford

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Joseph M. Carey

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F.E. Warren

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Esther Morris - South Pass City
1915

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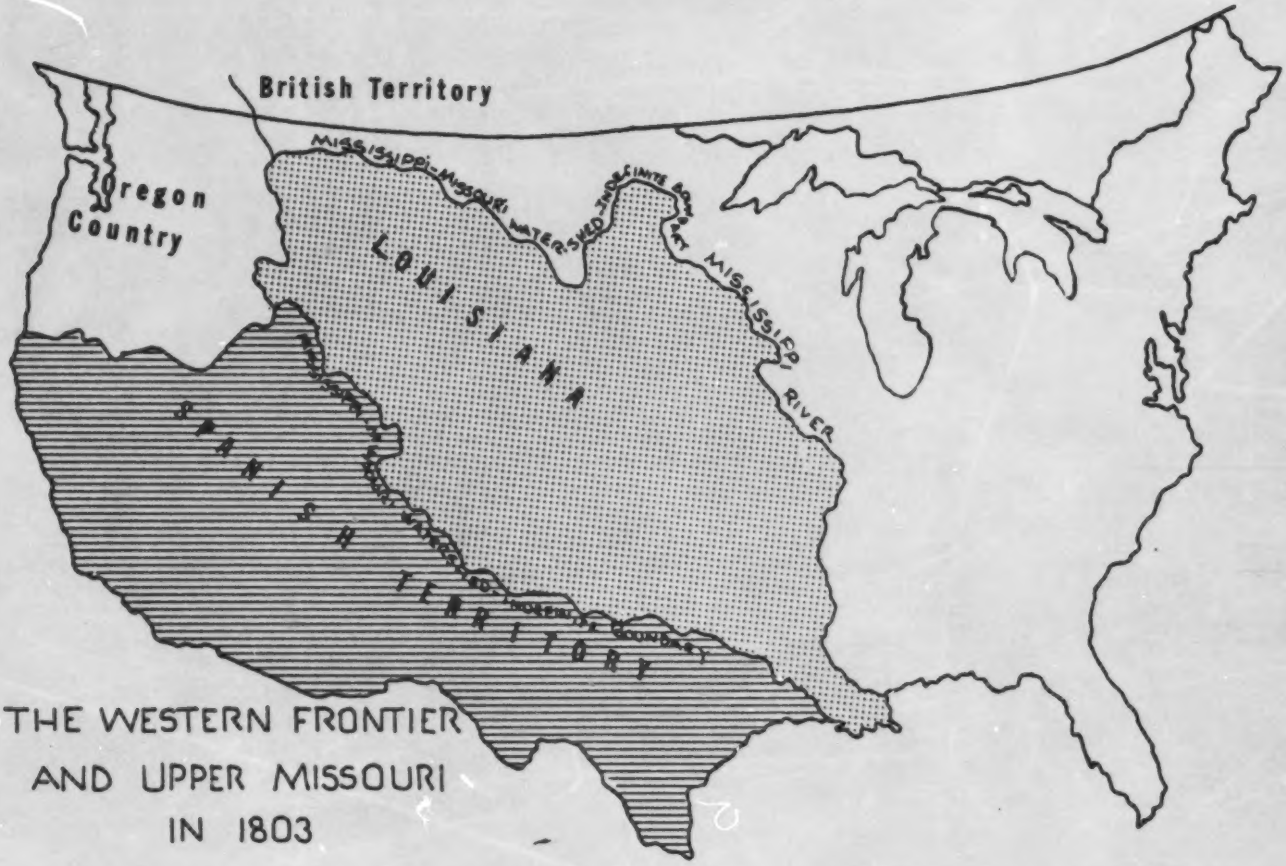
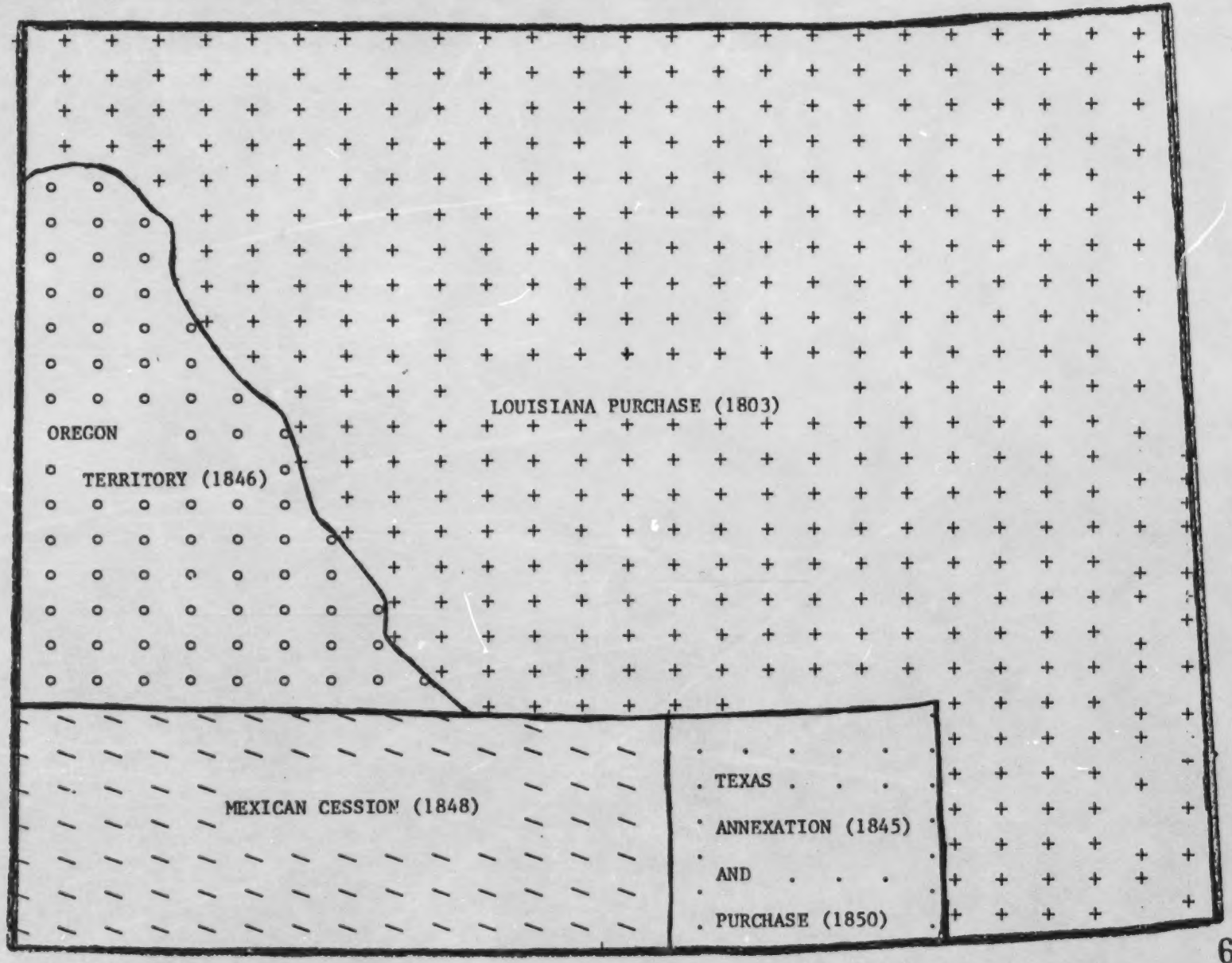


THE WESTERN FRONTIER AND UPPER MISSOURI IN 1803

THE WESTERN FRONTIER AND UPPER MISSOURI IN 1821

ORIGINAL TERRITORIAL ANNEXATION OF WYOMING



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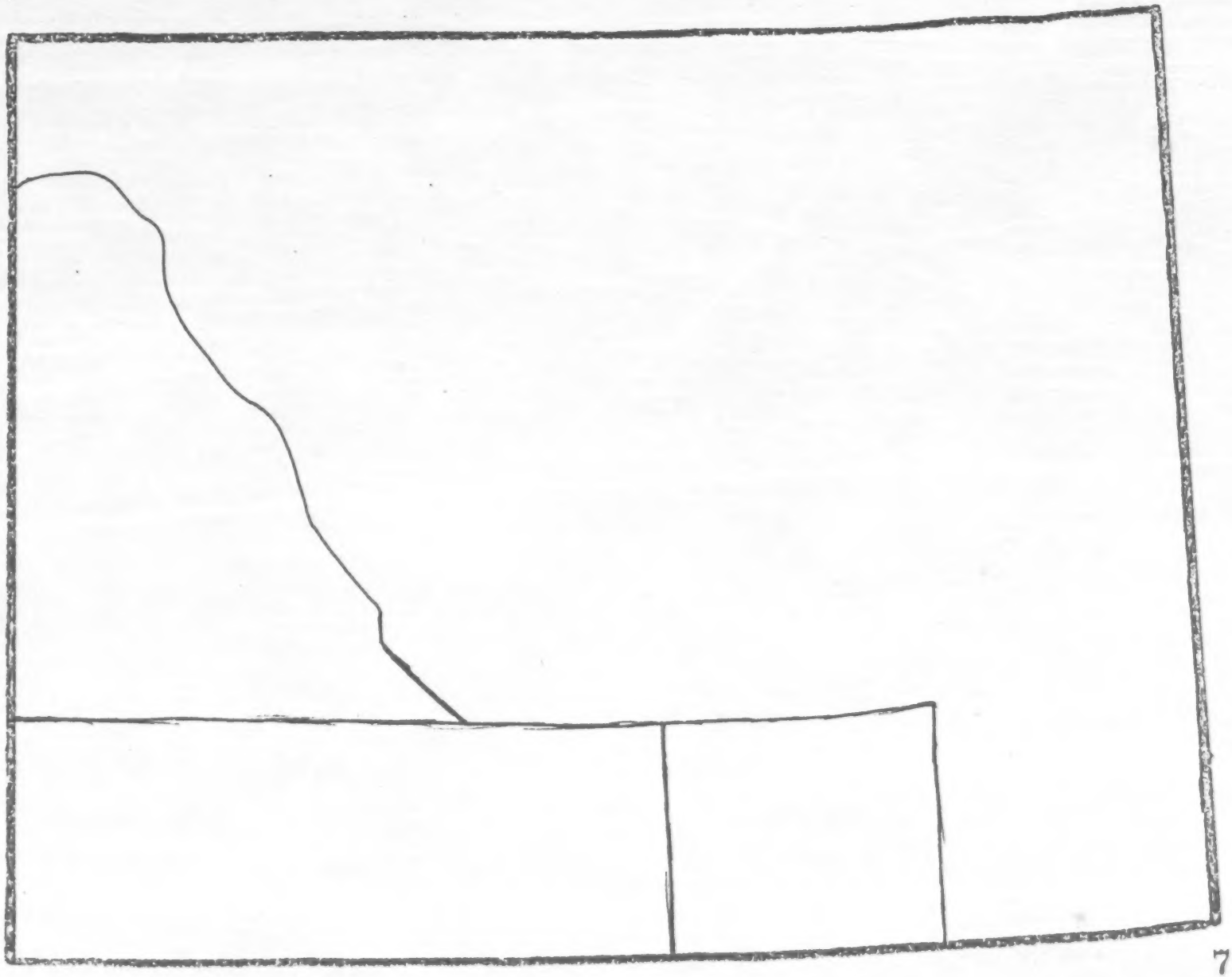

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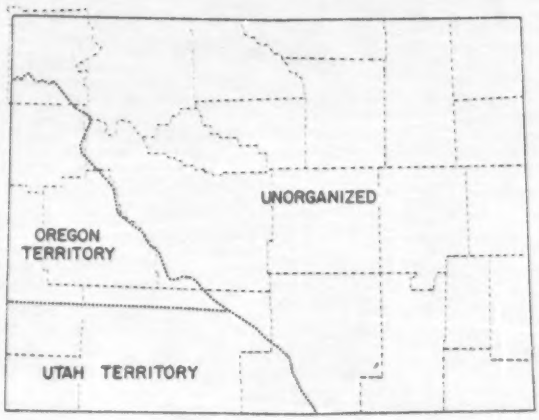
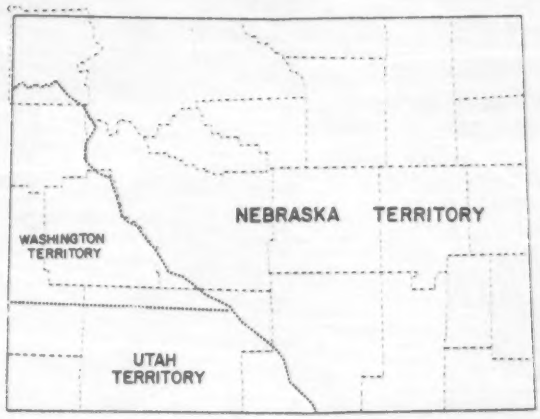
WYOMING AREA: TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION (1850-1869)

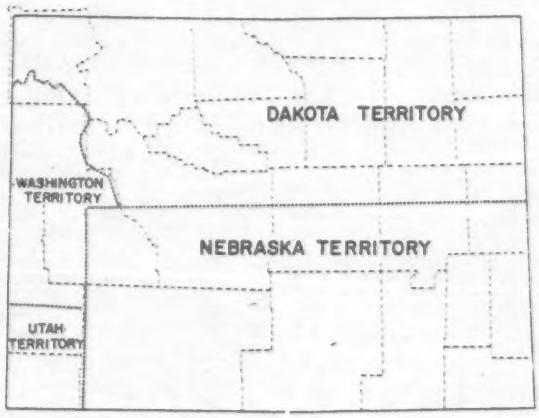
1850 - 1854



1854 - 1861



1861 - 1863



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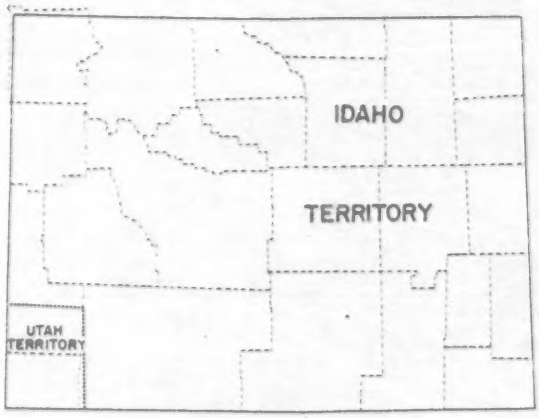
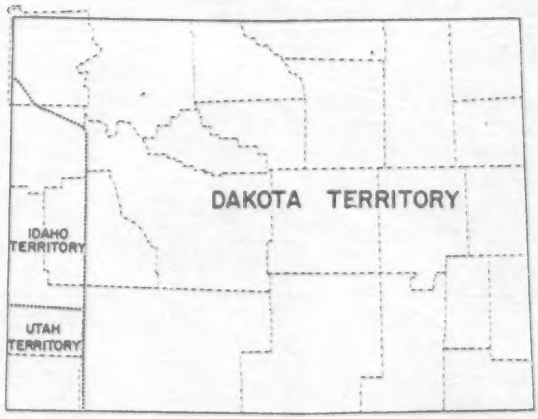
1863 - 1864



1864 - 1869



DATA SOURCE: H.R. DOC. 357, 59th CONG., 2nd SESSION.

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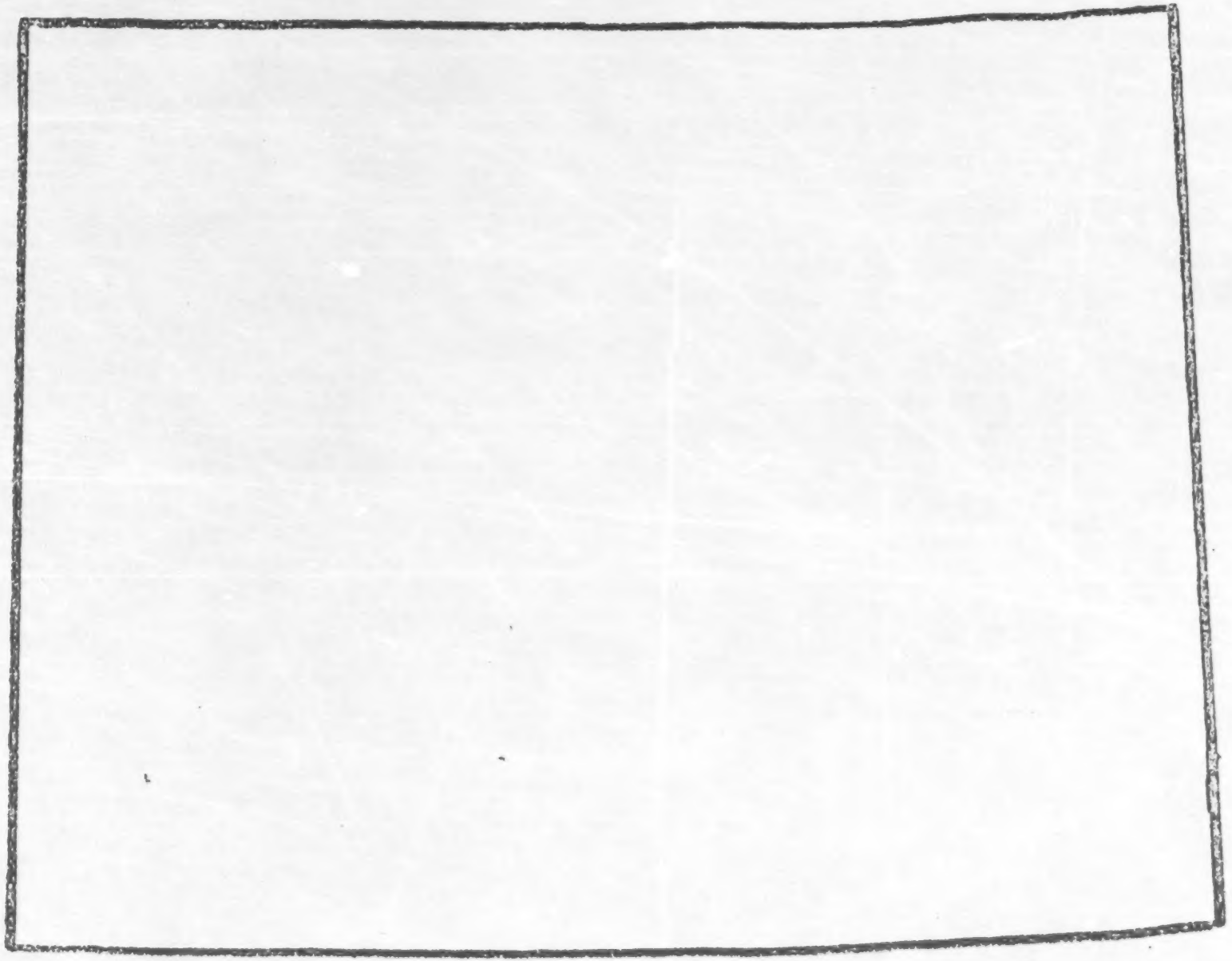
WYOMING OUTLINE MAP



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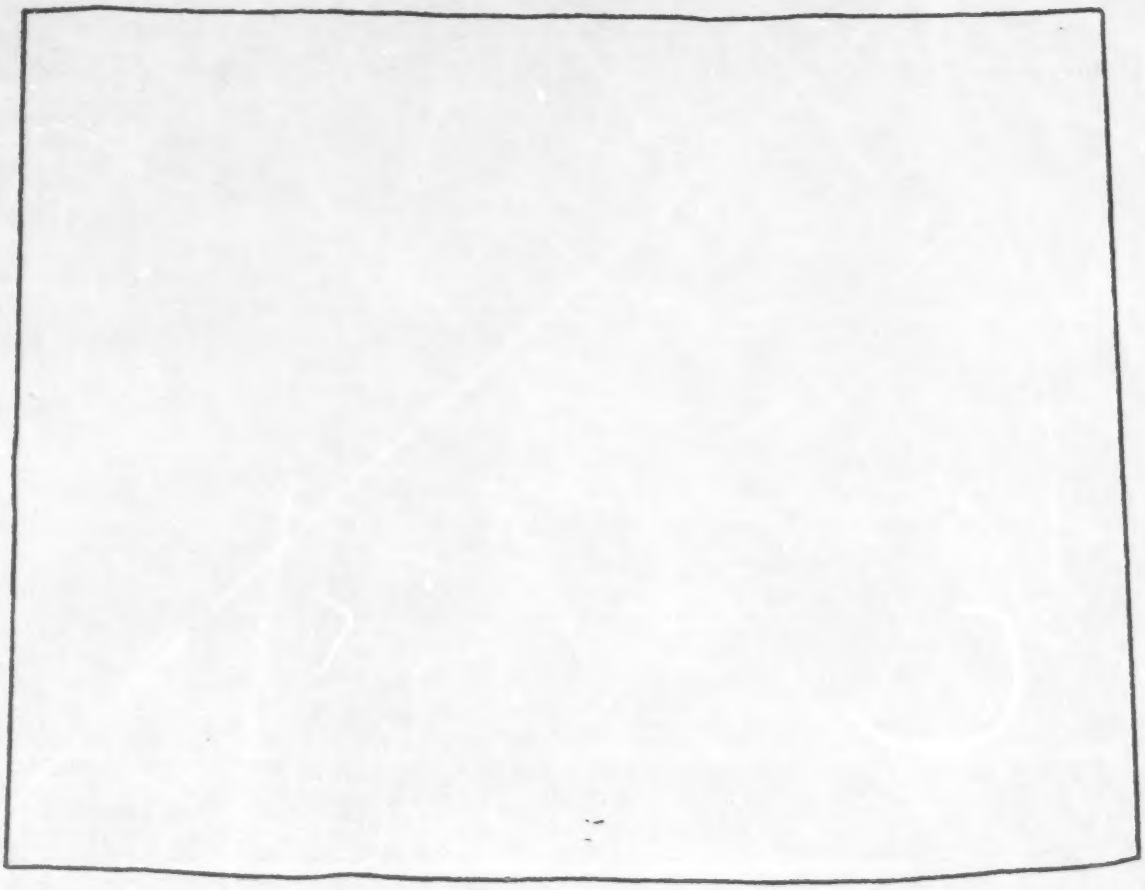

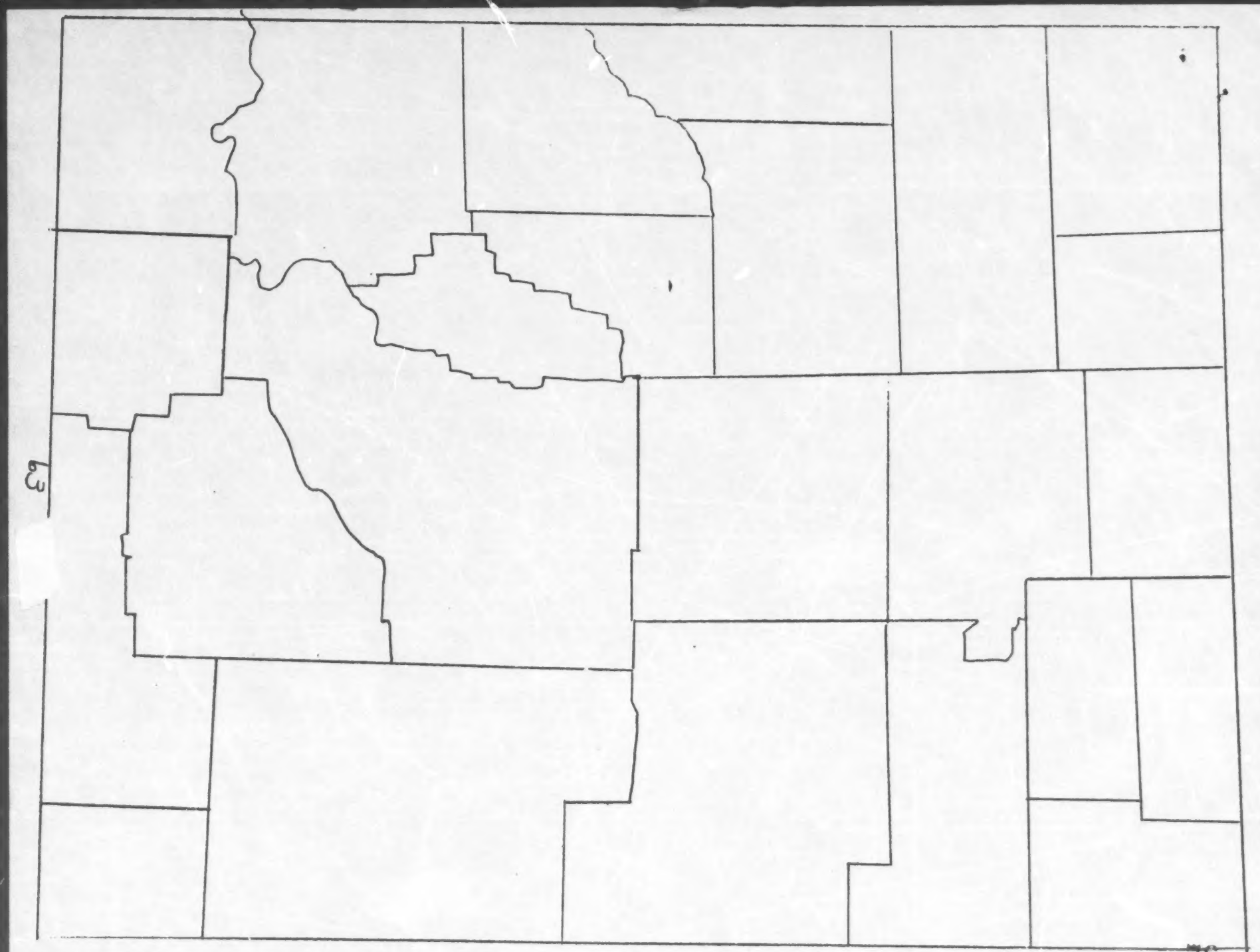

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